and as others moved to the Air Strip, the prominent Councillor was a pronounced source of agricultural assistance. At one time or another, he helped all households that moved to the Air Strip. To those who requested it, he would give a wolisha (a large basket for carrying loads on the back) of manioc tubers or processed cassava cakes. Clearly, the Councillor was not providing a major portion of subsistence for anyone outside his household. Yet, he was a source of temporary relief during a time when farms were not yet productive and other sources of subsistence foods were scarce. Also, the Councillor made available manioc stalks necessary for planting new fields. Partly as a consequence of these activities, the prominent Councillor was elected as Captain during the second local election held at the Air Strip in October 1971.

As he is a long time resident of the Air Strip and had expanded his already established agricultural fields, the Councillor was able to make allegiances among the population in this manner. During the spring of 1971, he had 16.2 acres under cultivation compared to the incumbent Captain's farms, which amounted to 11.3 acres. This contrasts to 5.8 acres which was the average size of the cultivated fields of the remaining eighteen clearings at the Air Strip. However, this does not represent any sustained differential relationship to local resources. Agricultural fields are not exchanged. Rather, land holding is determined by the labor invested to develop it and remains a resource until it is reclaimed by the forest.[6]

Over time, the size and stability of Carib settlements have changed. Increasingly, the population has centralized around sources of external resources.